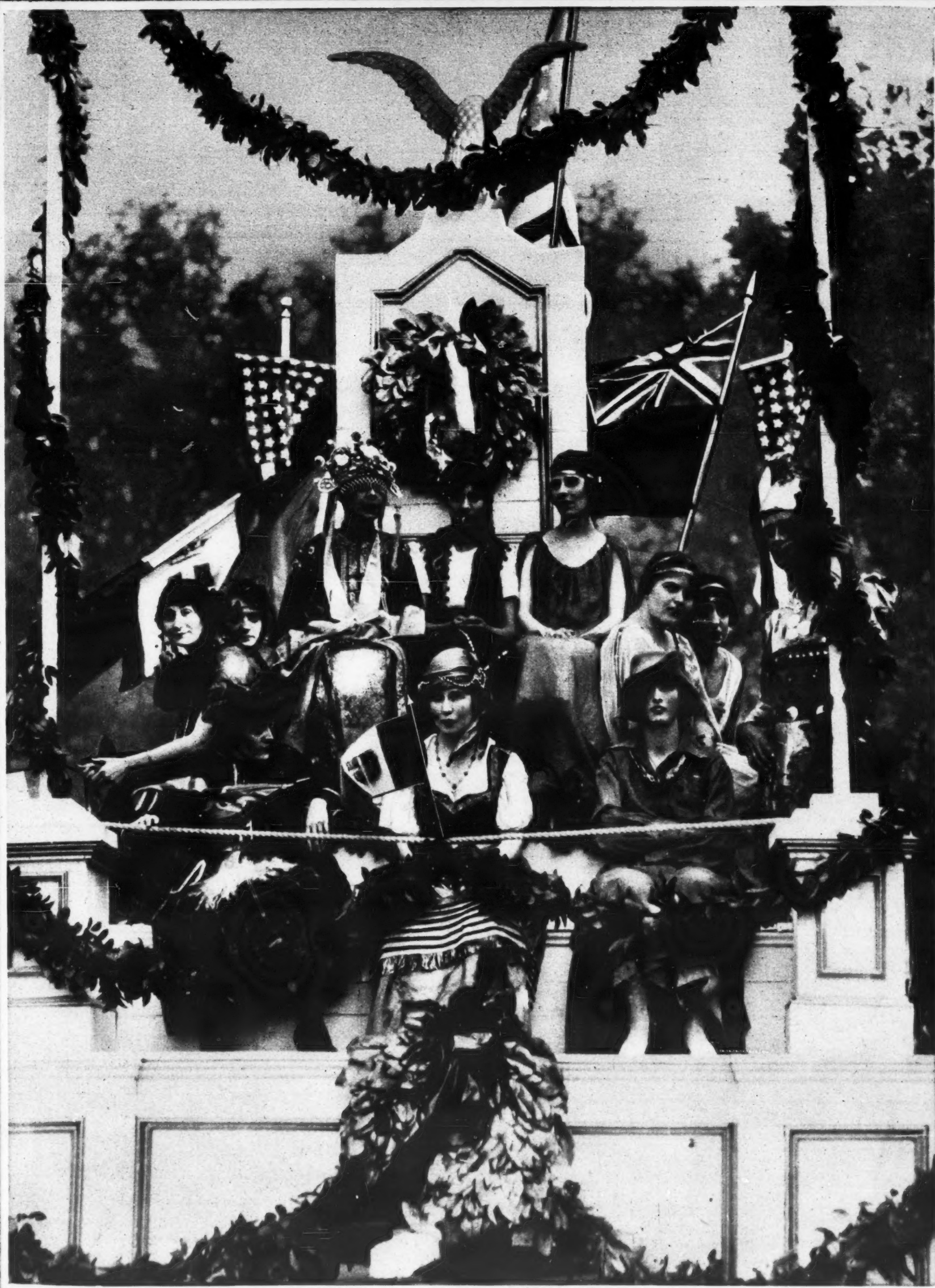


MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

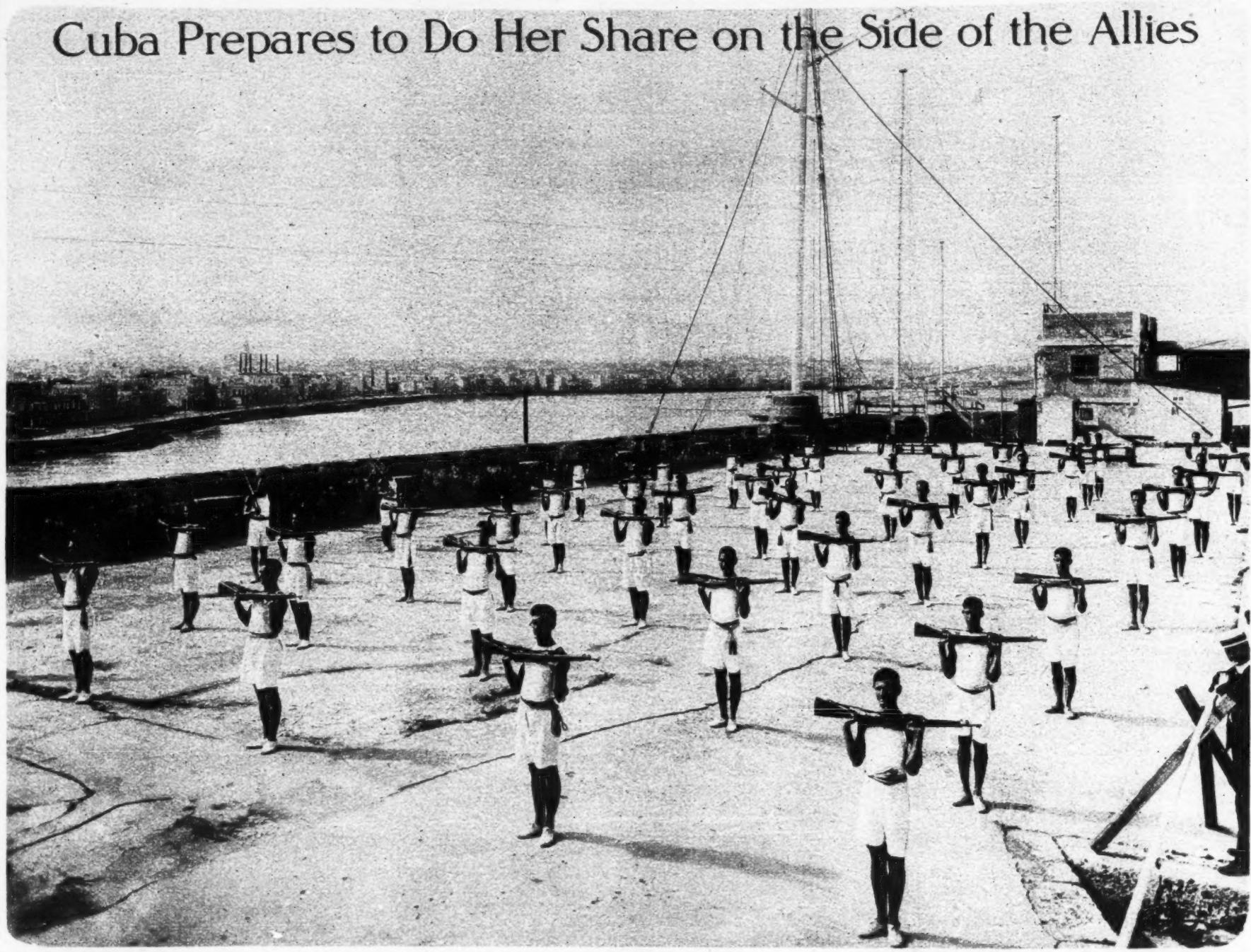


THE NATIONAL ARMY CELEBRATION, SEPT. 4, 1917

One of the features of the parade of drafted men at Washington, D. C., was the floats of the Allies, one of which is shown in the above photograph.

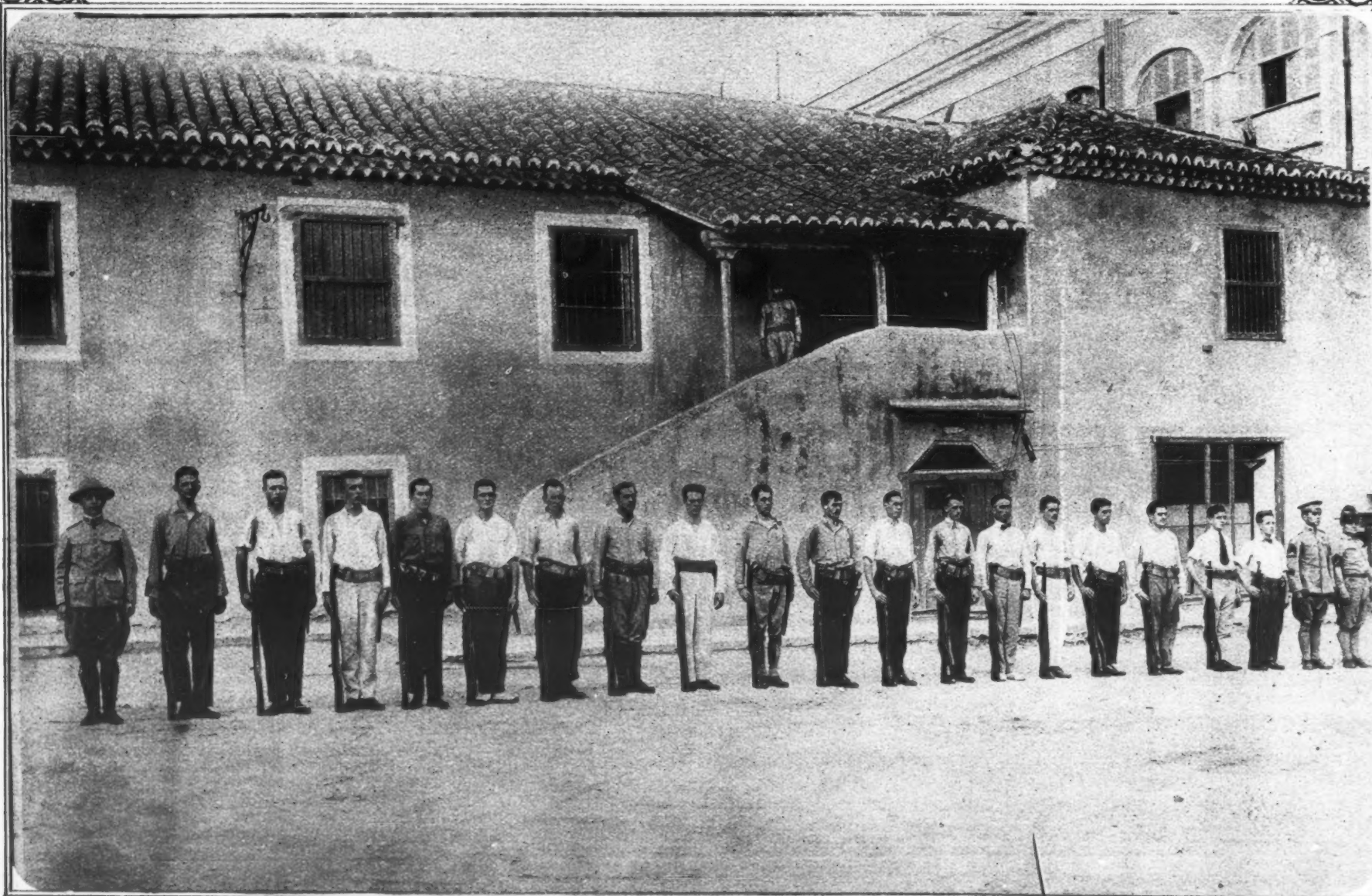
International Film Service

Cuba Prepares to Do Her Share on the Side of the Allies



CUBAN CADETS DRILLING AT MORRO CASTLE, HAVANA.
THE CITY CAN BE SEEN IN THE BACKGROUND.

(Photo © Brown & Dawson.)



YOUNG AMERICANS WHO ARE DRILLING AND LEARNING HOW TO HANDLE A RIFLE
AT LA FUERZA CASTLE, HAVANA, UNDER ST. VILLALTA, (OF THE CUBAN ARMY.)

(Photo Brown & Dawson.)

Women Who Serve Their Country in War Time



Above—British women belonging to the motor transport service in France which is now a recognized part of the Army's organization.

(Photo International Film Service.)

Below—American women of the Motor Corps organized by the National League for Women's Service. They were photographed at New Rochelle, N. Y., where Colonel Bates of the Seventy-first Regiment presented them with their colors.

(Photo © Underwood & Underwood.)



MOTHER OF SEVEN SOLDIERS.

Mrs. William J. Tisdall, of Hoboken, N. J., has two sons in the British Army, two in Canadian regiments, and three with the American forces. The ages of the seven soldier sons vary from 23 to 38 years.

(Photo © American Press Association.)





REAR ADMIRAL SIMS, COMMANDING THE UNITED STATES NAVAL UNIT IN BRITISH WATERS, SALUTING THE AMERICAN SOLDIERS AS THEY PASS THE EMBASSY IN LONDON.

(British Official Photo from Amer. Press Assn.)



KING GEORGE AND QUEEN ALEXANDRA WATCHING THE UNITED STATES TROOPS MARCHING THROUGH LONDON.

(British Official Photo)



AMBASSADOR PAGE AND ADMIRAL SIMS ON THE BALCONY OF THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY IN LONDON, REVIEWING AMERICAN TROOPS.

(British Official Photo from Brown Bros.)



THE AMERICAN TROOPS IN LONDON MARCHING THROUGH TRAFALGAR SQUARE HEADED BY THE BAND OF A BRITISH REGIMENT.

(British Official Photo from International Film Service.)

Welcome to the Americans



STATES ARMY CONTINGENT MARCHING PAST IN FRONT PALACE, LONDON.

(From AMER. PRESS ASSN.)



QUEEN ALEXANDRA, ACCOMPANIED BY PRIME MINISTER LLOYD GEORGE, WATCHING THE AMERICAN TROOPS PASSING BY THE GATE AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

(Central News Photo.)

their hands in salute. The flag was dipped, and the crowd roared approval so vigorously that the King was forced to smile. As each flag passed, the King saluted, and the enthusiasm of the crowd became almost uncontrollable. After the review the Americans camped temporarily in Green Park, at the rear of the palace. Here, hundreds of tables with white cloths were spread and hundreds of waitresses attended the soldiers, whose arms were stacked about the tables. While they ate, thousands of persons gazed upon the troops through the iron railings around the park, and the windows of all the clubs and the residences were filled with spectators. Whenever English girls could get near enough to the soldiers they pleaded for buttons or regimental badges as souvenirs. They got many of them. At the conclusion of the repast the visitors resumed the march through the city, the earlier scenes being repeated. As they neared Waterloo Station, whence they took their departure, a taxicab filled with old men fell in behind the procession. They bore big banners inscribed "London Division, U. S. Civil War Veterans." The veterans stood up in the cabs and cheered, the hindmost troops responding. The allied soldiers in the crowds, in common with other spectators, commented on the youthfulness, soldierly bearing and snappiness of the Americans. Regrets were heard on all sides that they were not permitted to have leave while in London so that each man personally might have a warm welcome.



UNITED STATES TROOPS LINED UP AT WELLINGTON BARRACKS, LONDON, WITH THE GUARDS' CHAPEL AT THE BACK.

(Photo © Brown Bros.)



LONDON'S WELCOME TO THE AMERICAN SOLDIERS THE CROWD AROUND THE QUEEN VICTORIA MEMORIAL IN FRONT OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

(Photo © Central News.)

The Steady Development of America's New Armies



THE TWENTY-SECOND ENGINEERS, NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD, ARRIVING AT THE CAMP OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION AT SPARTANBURG, S. C.

(Photo © Underwood & Underwood.)

Providing the Nation With the Means to Defend Democracy



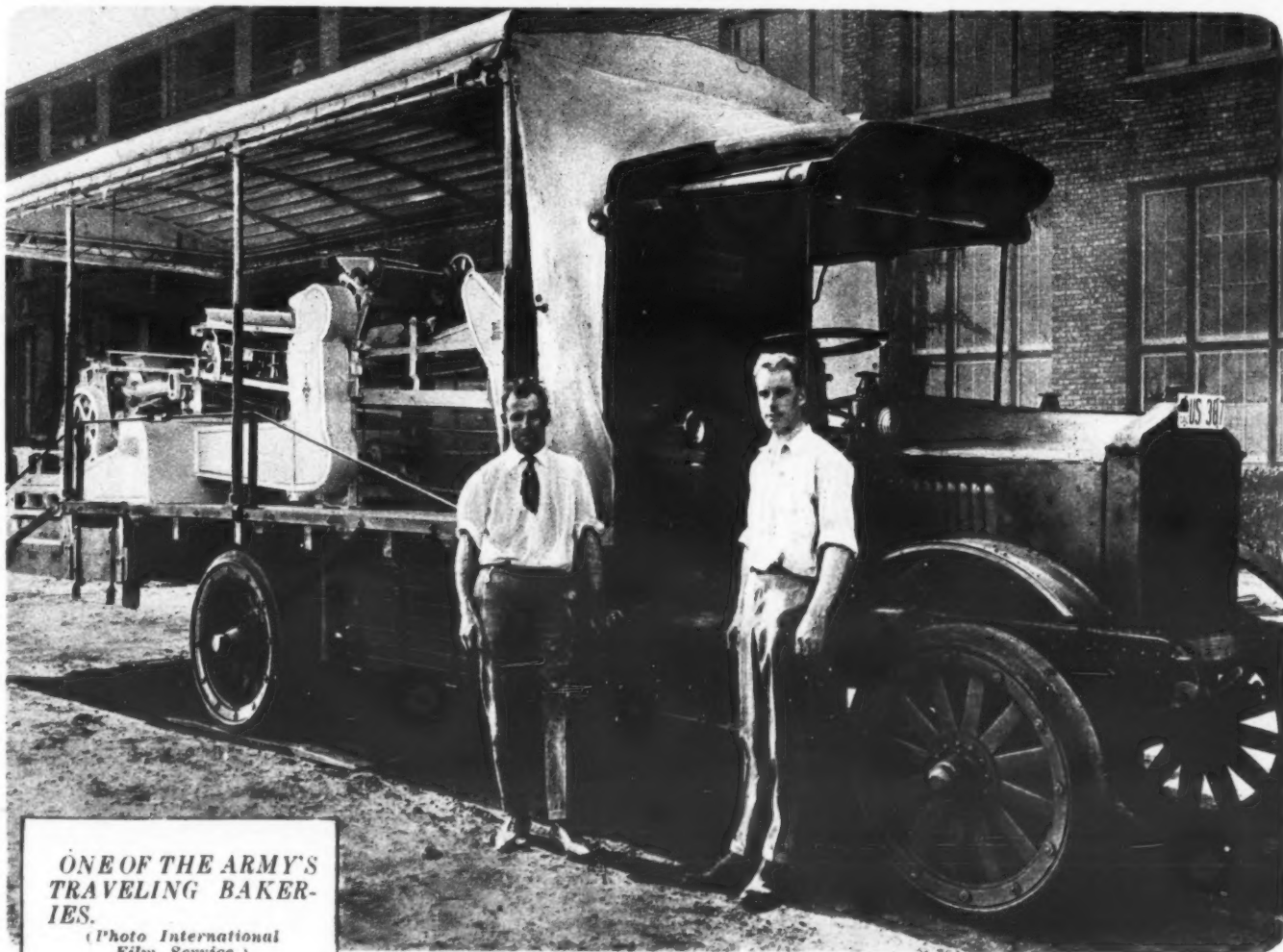
GENERAL VIEW
OF THE CAMP AT
SPARTANBURG,
S. C., WHERE
MEN OF
THE NATIONAL
GUARD ARE
IN TRAINING.

(Photo © Underwood
& Underwood.)



A COMPANY OF MEN AT
GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y.,
QUALIFYING TO BECOME
CORPORALS AND SERGEANTS.

(Photo © Underwood & Underwood.)



ONE OF THE ARMY'S
TRAVELING BAKER-
IES.

(Photo International
Film Service.)

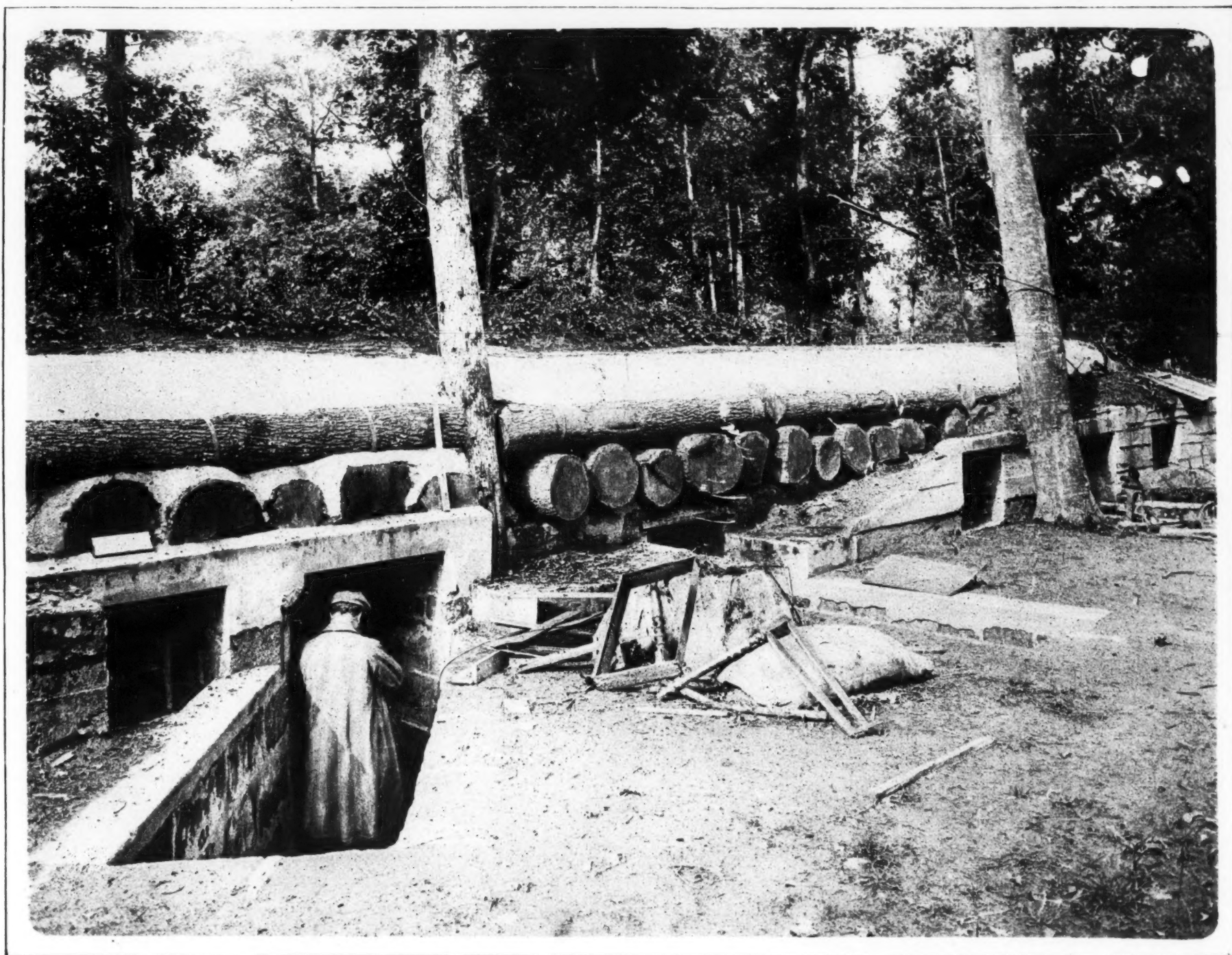
PREPAREDNESS of a kind little dreamed of by even its most ardent advocates is now the normal condition of the United States. Looking back six months, we can now see how rapidly we have become a military nation. Already over one million men, exclusive of the navy, are under arms and in training at the various camps which have sprung up like mushrooms for the accommodation of the men of the new armies—regular, militia, and conscript—out of which the great new fighting machine is being built. In the five months since the United States entered the war a good many thousand volunteers have passed beyond the raw recruit stage; and, although no section of the battlefield in western Europe will be taken over till the work can be done thoroughly, the number of our trained men is now quite considerable, and every week we are nearer the time when Americans will be in the front line trenches. However, it is not expected that the United States will be a decisive military factor in the war until the campaign of 1918.



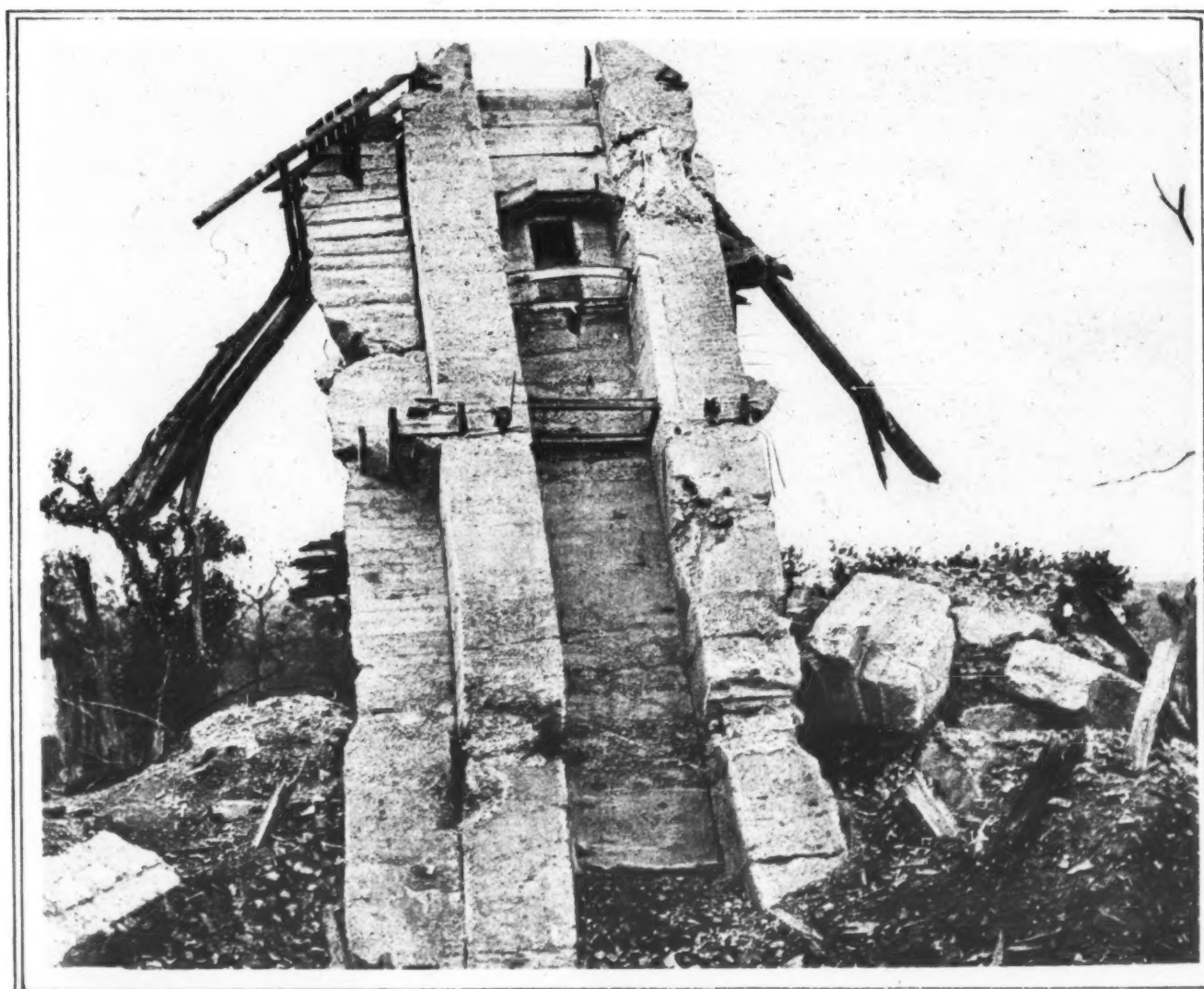
With the Allies
in Serbia

Transporting aerial
torpedoes on the backs
of mules through the
mountains of Serbia.
(British Official Photo
from Central News.)

Teutonic Thoroughness Shown in Defensive Works



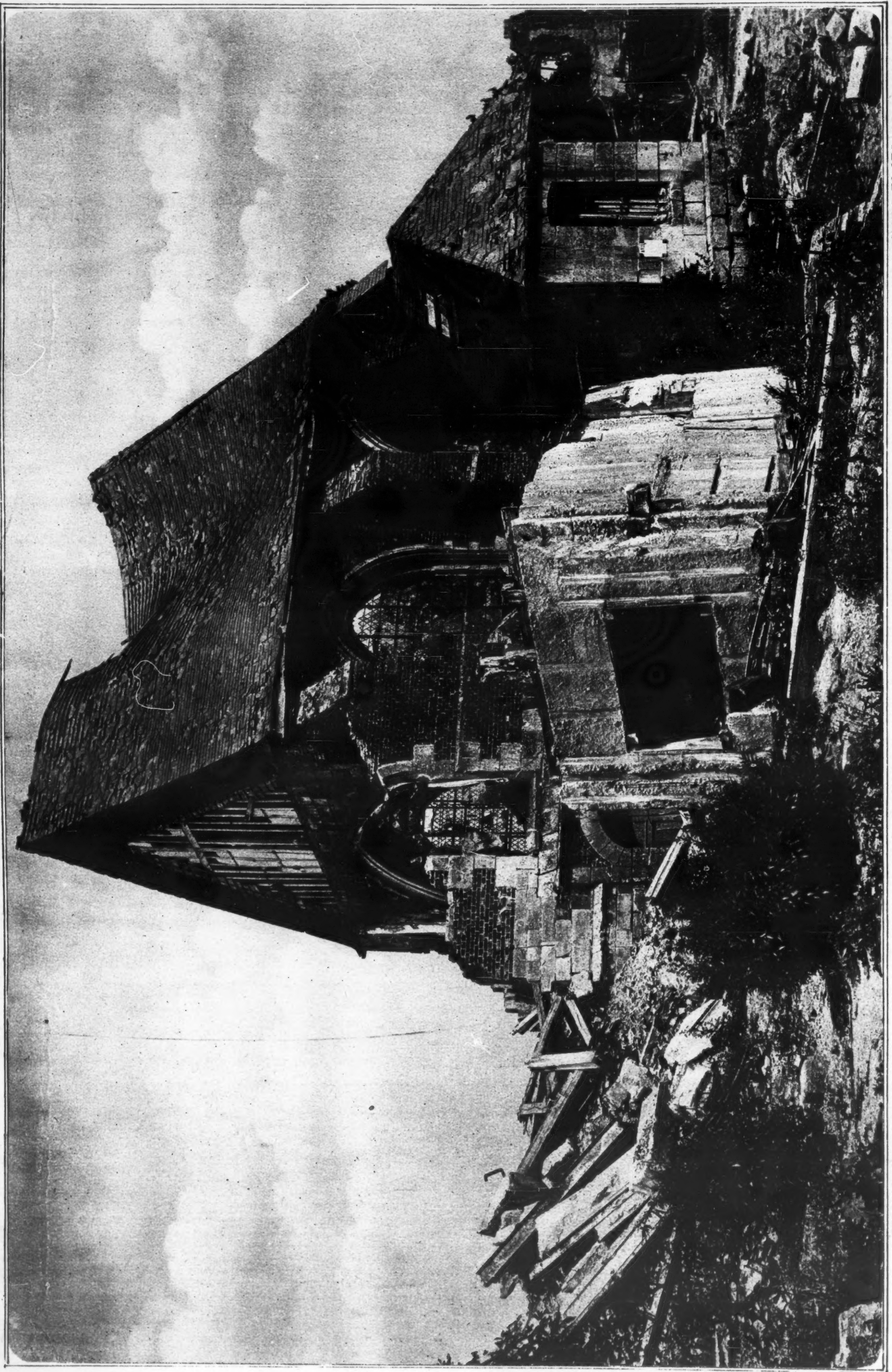
AN EXCELLENT EXAMPLE OF A GERMAN DEFENSIVE POSITION. IT HAS FALLEN INTO FRENCH HANDS SINCE THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN FORCED BACK TO A NEW LINE OF TRENCHES.



A GERMAN OBSERVATION POST MADE OUT OF PART OF A CHURCH BUILDING.

THE thoroughness of the German defenses in France has been gradually revealed as the French have regained territory. Solidity in building, as well as ingenuity, has been one of the chief features of the work, as the photographs on this and the two following pages demonstrate. But all this has not been entirely the work of the German Army. Large bodies of German civilians, including even university professors, have during the last three years helped the military authorities by wielding pick and shovel and volunteering their services as laborers. The solid masonry and concrete work were thus made possible. Much ingenuity has been shown by the Germans in adapting existing buildings either for defensive positions or observation posts; and it has been not at all uncommon to find a church or church tower, turned to some military use.

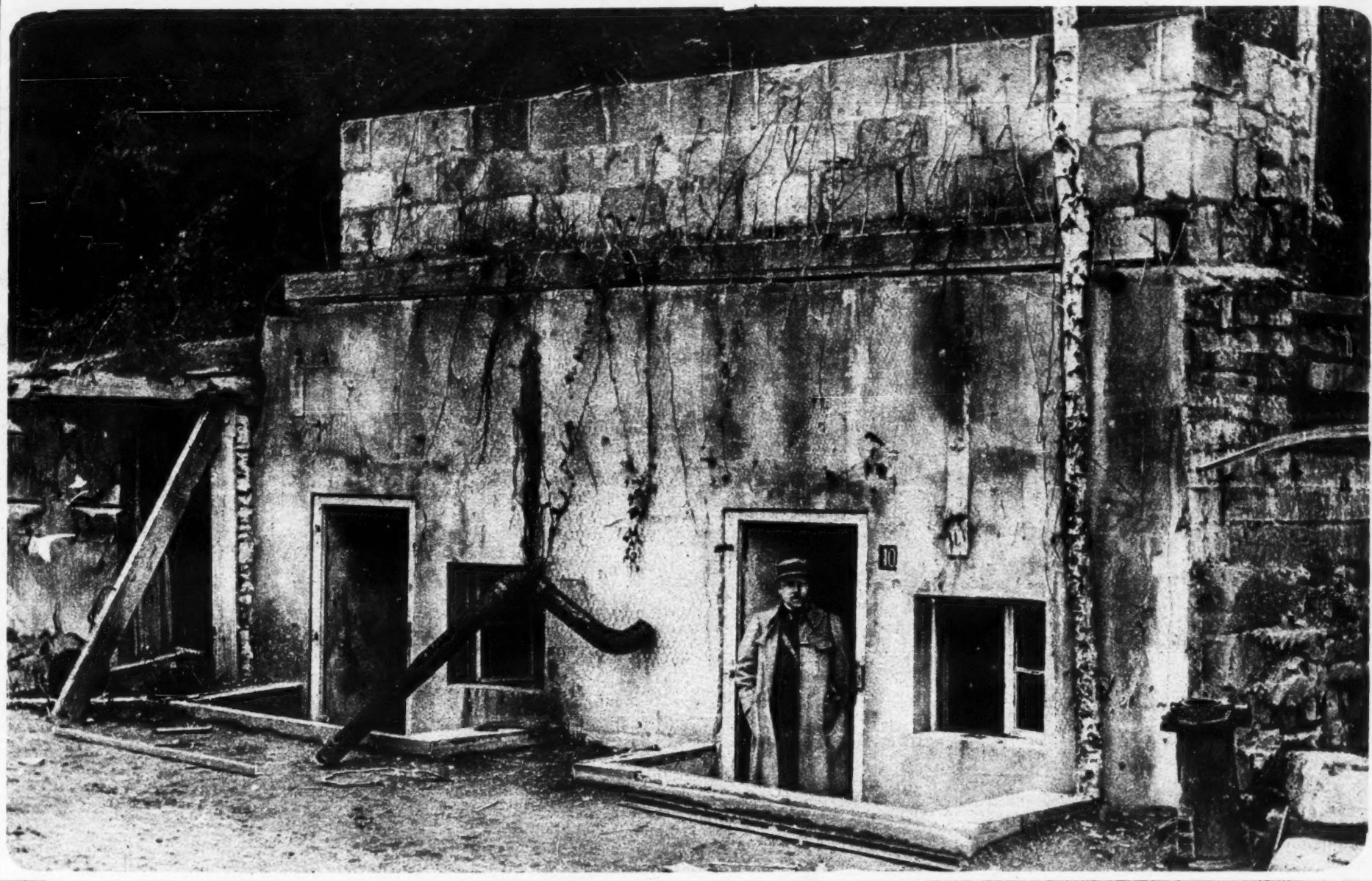
(French Official Photographs from Pictorial Press.)



A GERMAN MACHINE-GUN EMPLACEMENT, MADE OF CONCRETE, WHICH HAD BEEN PLACED IN FRONT OF THE CHURCH, BUT WHICH WAS BLOWN TO ITS PRESENT POSITION BY FRENCH ARTILLERY FIRE.

(French Official Photo from Pictorial Press.)

German Defenses Made of Solid Masonry



QUARTERS CONSTRUCTED FOR A GERMAN COMMANDER AT A POSITION IN THE REGION OF NOUVRON, (AISNE,) WHICH HAS SINCE BEEN RECOVERED BY THE FRENCH.



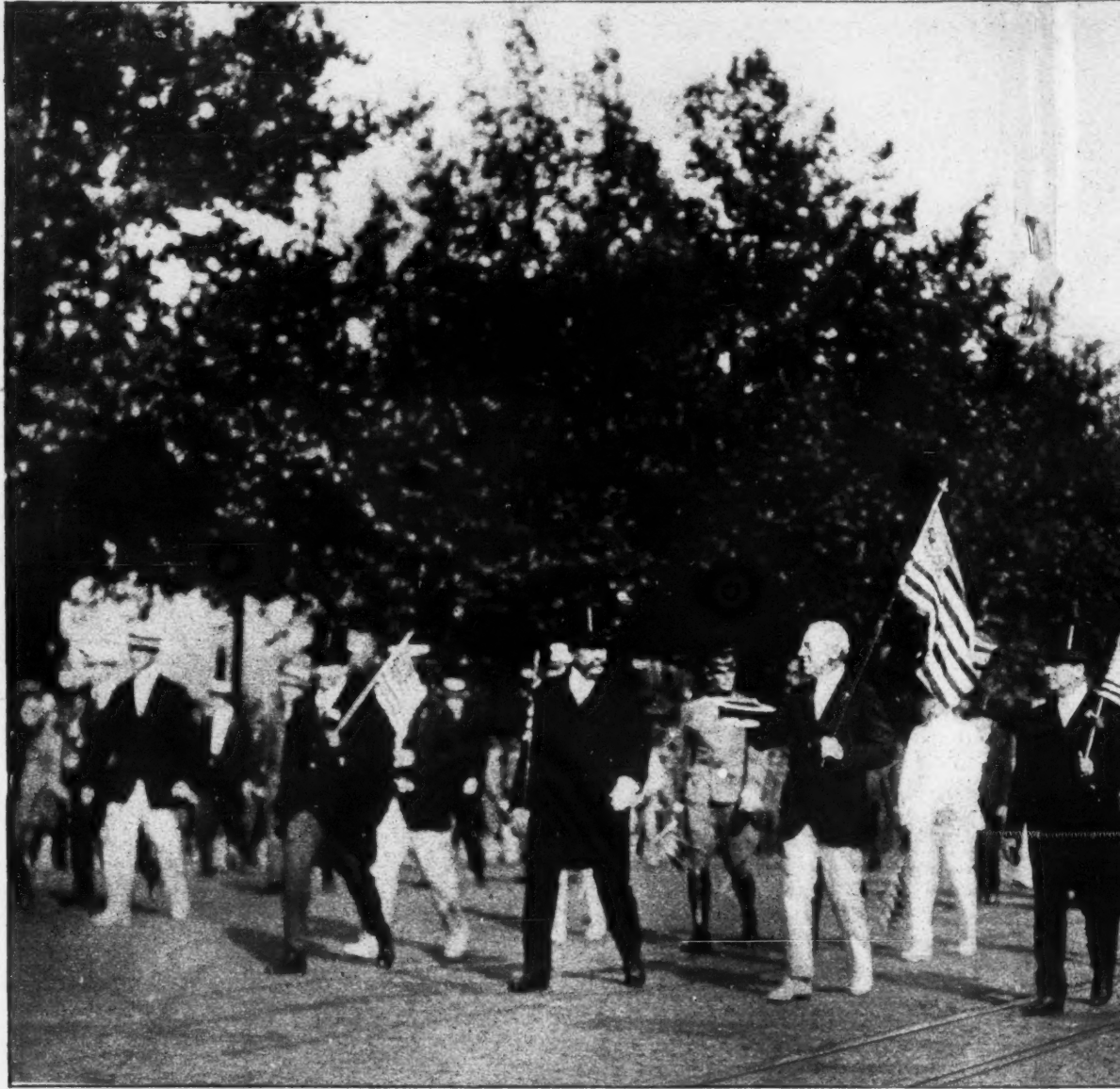
THESE RUINS OF A GERMAN TRENCH SHOW THAT, DESPITE THE TORNADO OF SHELL FIRE WHICH SWEEPED OVER IT, THE SOLID MASONRY WORK IS NOT ENTIRELY DESTROYED.

(French Official Photos from Pictorial Press.)

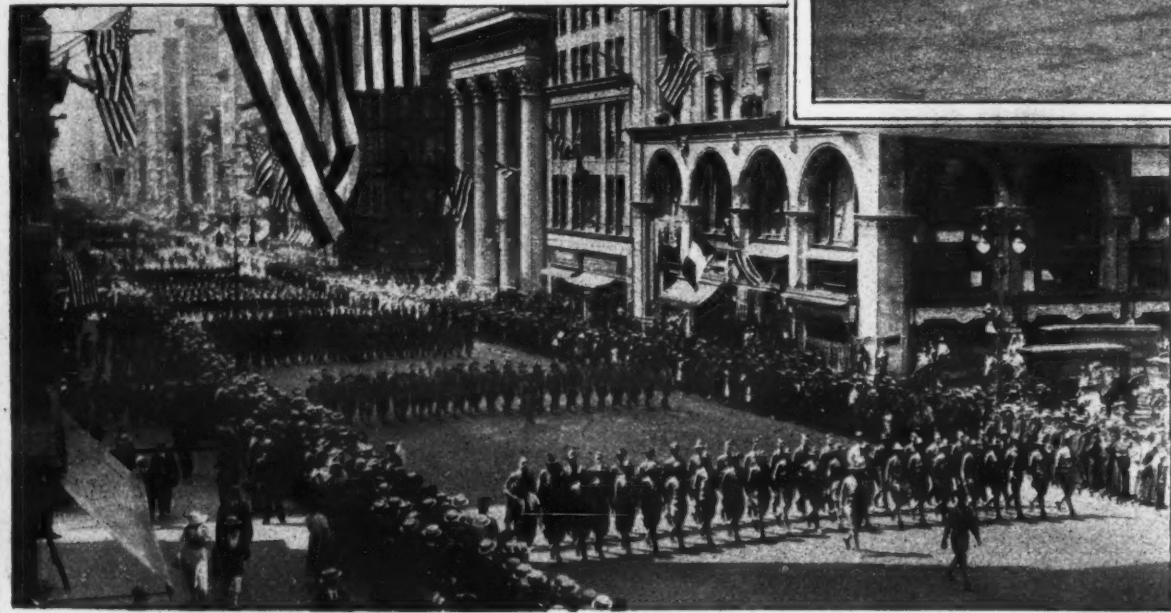
The World's Greatest Democratic Army Makes Its



MAYOR MITCHEL AND CAPT. BOYCE AT THE NATIONAL ARMY PARADE, NEW YORK, SEPT. 4, 1917.
(Photo © Amer. Press Assn.)



PRESIDENT WILSON LEADING THE PARADE AT WASH. IN THE DISTRICT OF
(Photo © Clineinst, from Underw)



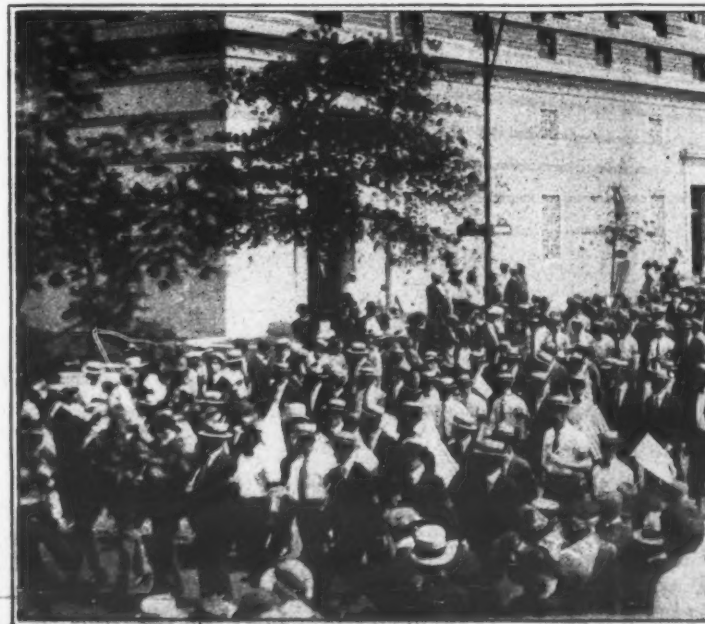
"BOYCE'S TIGERS" AT THE HEAD OF THE NEW YORK PARADE. THESE MEN ARE UNDERGOING A SPECIAL COURSE OF TRAINING TO QUALIFY AS NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS IN THE NATIONAL ARMY.



WATCHING THE PARADE IN FRONT OF THE NEW (RIGHT): MAJOR-GENERAL BELL, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, E. HUGHES, ALTON B. PARKER AND ADJUTANT.



SOME OF NEW YORK'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE GREAT ARMY OF CONSCRIPTS, WHICH IS NOW COMING INTO EXISTENCE AS THE NATIONAL ARMY.
(Photo © Underwood & Underwood.)



SELECTED MEN OF THE NEW NATIONAL ARMY, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
(Photo © Underwood & Underwood.)

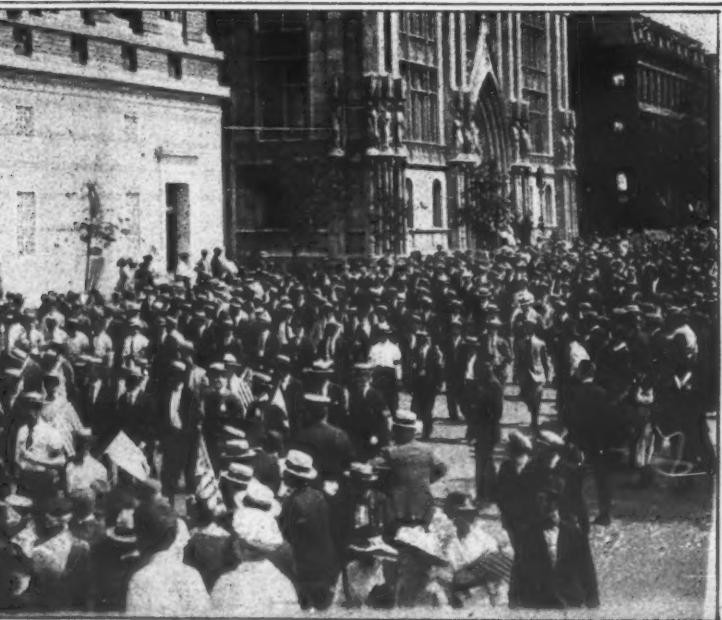
Its First Appearance in Memorable Street Parades



DE AT WASHINGTON IN HONOR OF THE MEN DRAFTED
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
(Inst, from Underwood & Underwood.)



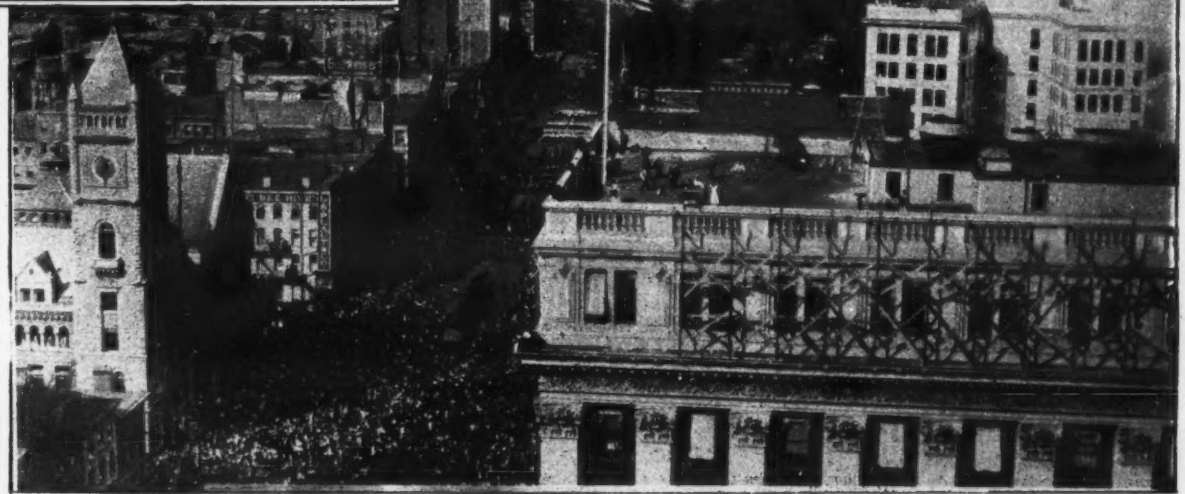
OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY (FROM LEFT TO
THEODORE ROOSEVELT, MAYOR MITCHEL, CHARLES
AND ADJUTANT-GENERAL SHERRILL, N. Y. N. G.



W NATIONAL ARMY MARCHING THROUGH
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



SPEAKER CHAMP CLARK AND EX-SPEAKER
CANNON IN THE PARADE AT
WASHINGTON.
(Photo © International Film Service.)



A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE BUSINESS SECTION OF NEWARK, N. J., SHOWING
THE CROWDS WHICH GREETED THE CONSCRIPTS' PARADE
IN THAT CITY ON SEPT. 4.
(© Inter. Film Service.)

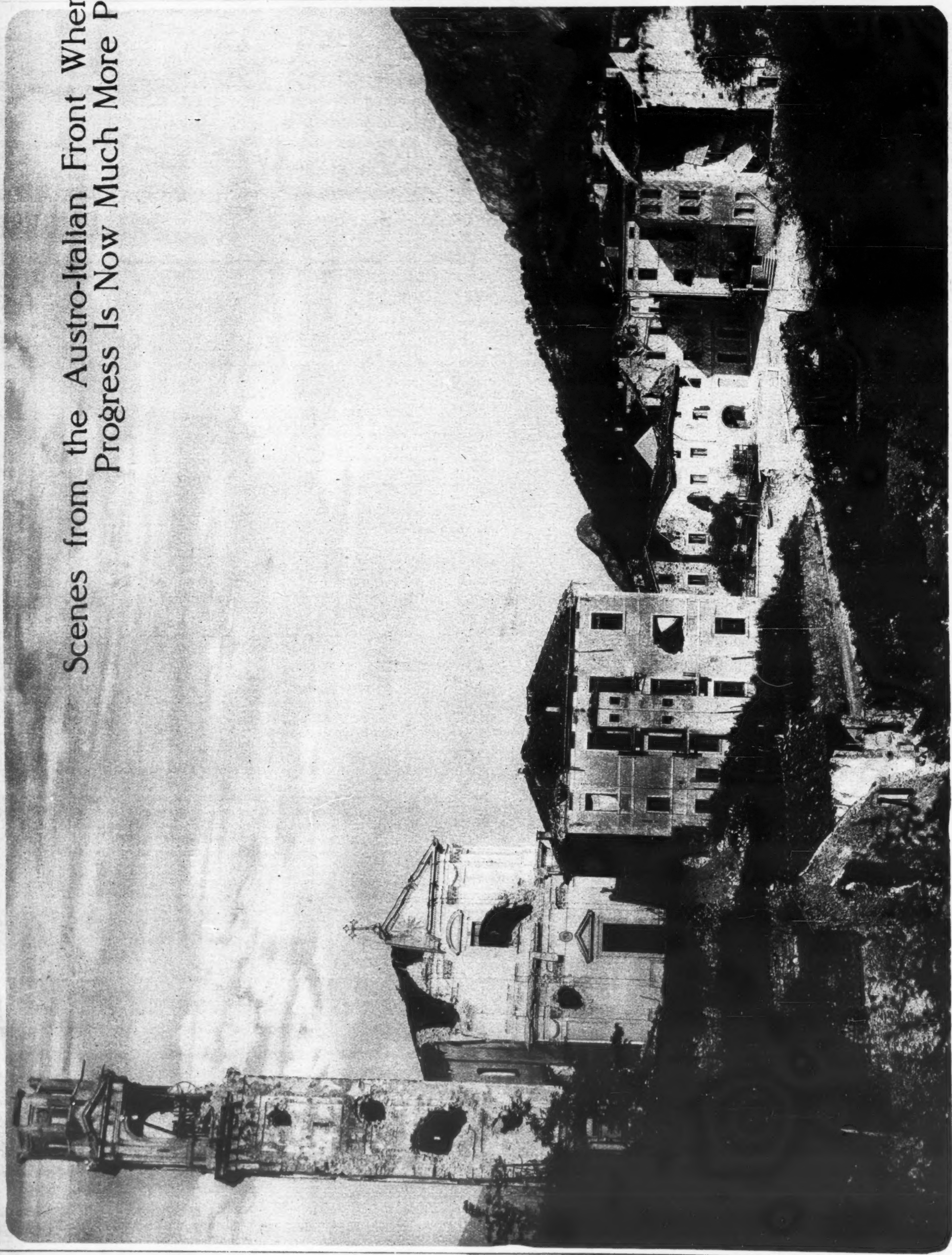


PHILADELPHIA'S QUOTA IN THE NATIONAL ARMY NUMBERS 25,000 MEN; AND HERE
WE SEE SOME OF THEM MARCHING THROUGH THE HISTORIC CITY ON SEPT.
(Photo, Kadel & Herbert.)



Scenes from the Austro-Italian Front Where Allied Progress Is Now Much More Promising

THE CHURCH
OF VELO
D'ASTICO
DESTROYED
BY AUSTRIAN
SHELLS.
THE GRACE-
FUL TOWER
HAS SUFFER-
ED IN
PARTICULAR
BECAUSE IT
WAS USED
FOR
OBSERVATION
PURPOSES.
(Photo. Int. Film
Service.)





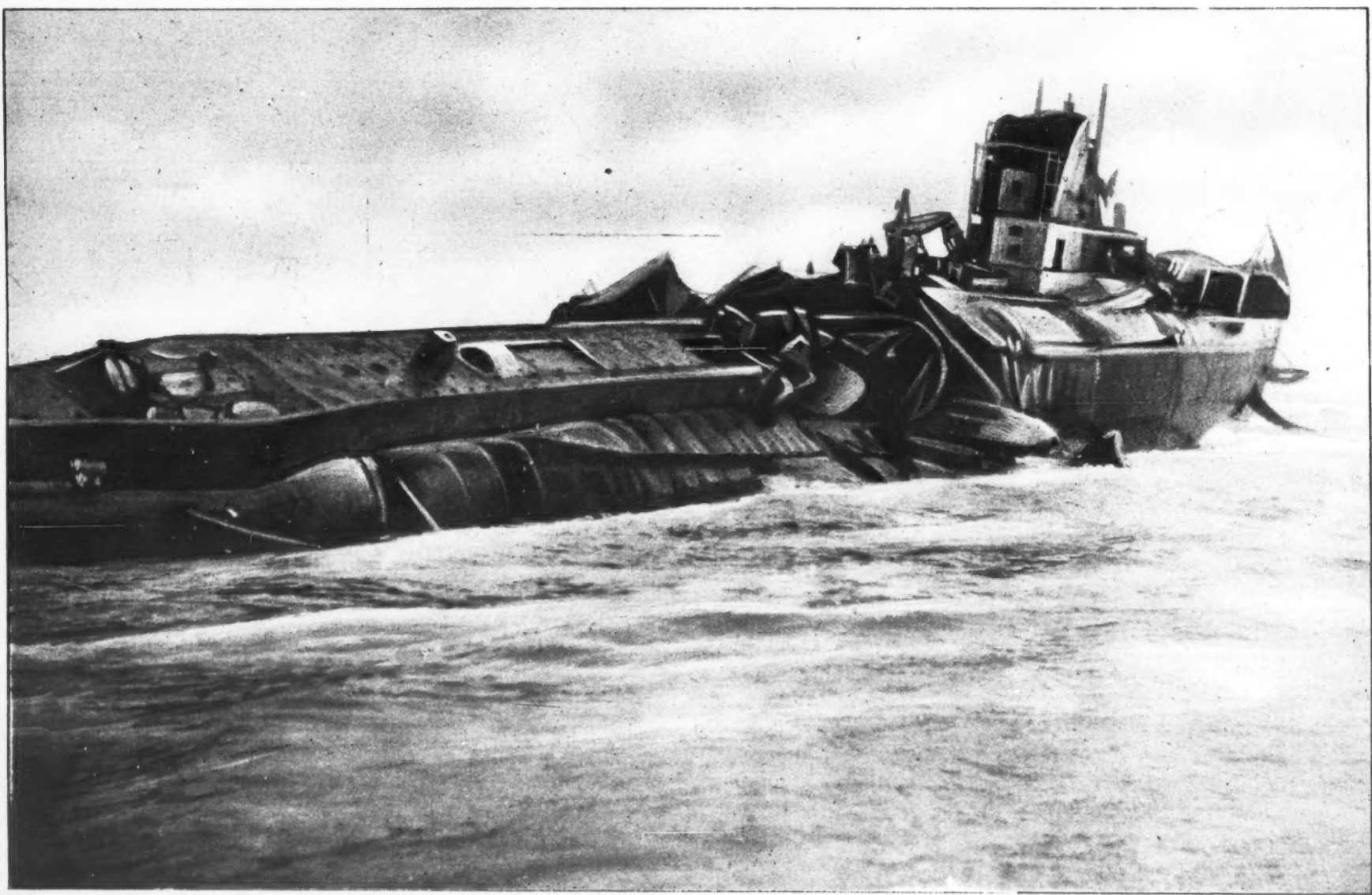
A SNAPSHOT TAKEN ON THE ITALIAN BATTLEFRONT SHOWING TRENCH WARFARE ON THE ISONZO SECTOR, WHERE IN THE MOST RECENT OFFENSIVE THE ITALIANS HAVE BEEN APPARENTLY MAKING FAR MORE SATISFACTORY PROGRESS THAN DURING PREVIOUS DRIVES.

(Italian Official Photo.)

A Wrecked German Submarine and Its Crew

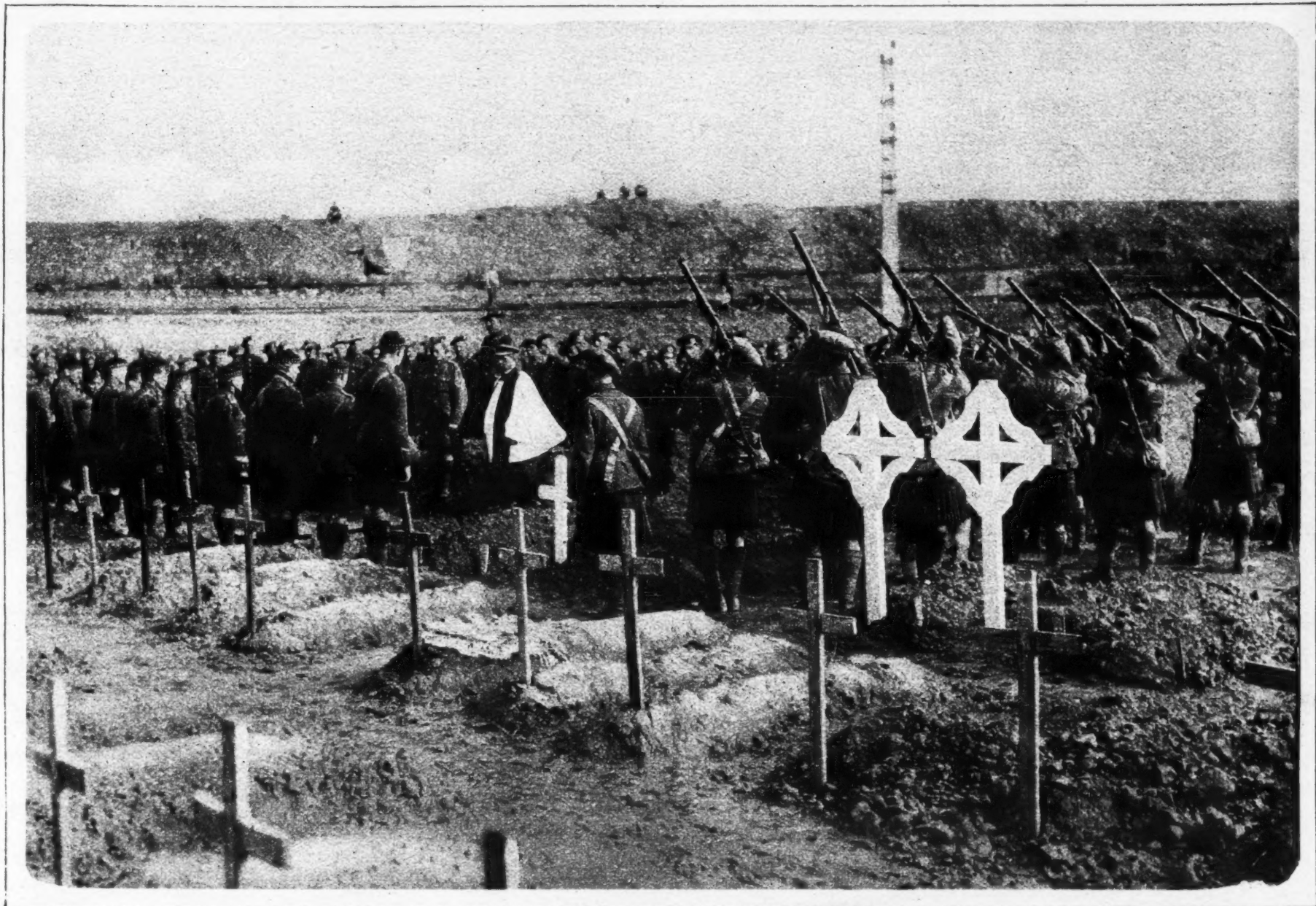


OFFICERS AND CREW OF A GERMAN SUBMARINE WHICH WAS WRECKED ON THE COAST AT WISSANT, NEAR CALAIS, FRANCE. THEY WERE TAKEN PRISONER BY BELGIAN CAVALRY.



VIEW OF THE SUBMARINE FROM THE SEA.
(Photos from Underwood & Underwood.)

The Last Honors to Those Fallen in Battle



THE BURIAL OF A CANADIAN SCOTTISH SOLDIER WITHIN THE SHELLING AREA.
THE OFFICIATING MINISTER IS WEARING AN OFFICER'S CAP.

(Canadian Official Photo from American Press Assn.)



TWO AMERICAN AMBULANCE DRIVERS, WHO WERE KILLED AT THE FRONT,
BEING BURIED BY FRENCH SOLDIERS WITH MILITARY HONORS.

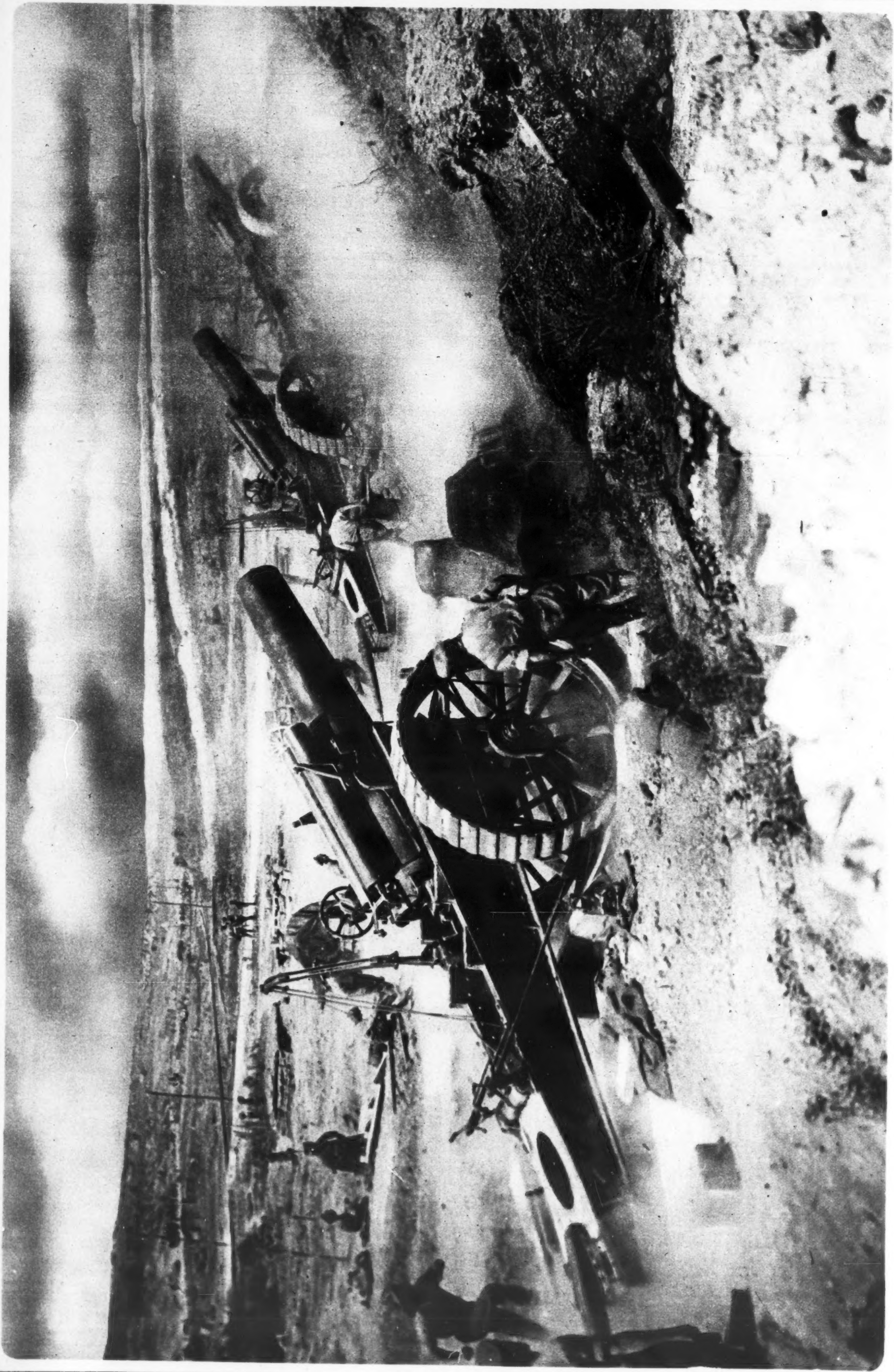
(Photo Kadel & Herbert.)

The two photographs reproduced above convey some idea of how the last honors are paid to the men who fall in battle. Many of the graves are quite close to the firing line, but after the war it is expected that

a great number of the bodies will be removed to near the soldiers' homes. Every battleground now has its graveyard, and some of these are growing rapidly, as is to be expected in view of the long casualty lists.

Often the burial of the dead is carried out with apparently scant respect, but when time permits the full rites are performed. Men new to the firing line are usually assigned the task of acting as

grave diggers and burying parties, as this experience helps to awaken the young soldier to the grim realities of warfare and harden him to bear its miseries without flinching.



A STRIKING PHOTOGRAPH OF BRITISH HOWITZERS POUNDING THE GERMAN TRENCHES.

(British Official Photo from Bath News Service.)

Episodes During the Battle of Flanders



IRISH GUARDSMEN WEARING GERMAN BODY ARMOR FOUND ON THE BATTLEFIELD. THE SOLDIER IN THE CENTRE IS HOLDING UP A CAPTURED GERMAN MACHINE GUN.
(British Official Photo.)



A WOUNDED GERMAN GETTING A LIGHT FOR HIS CIGARETTE FROM A BRITISH SOLDIER. THE GERMAN WAS LEFT BEHIND WHEN HIS COMRADES WERE FORCED TO RETIRE.
(British Official Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)

Phases of the Fighting on the Western Front Where Both French



A list of 60,000 casualties for the British Army during August is sufficient indication that there has been plenty of hot work on

the Western front. Wherever possible, the camera man endeavors to show us striking or characteristic phases of the fighting.

Above, for example, are a couple of French outposts engaged on the dangerous work of watching German positions.

(French Official Photo from Pictorial Press.)



Pictures of ruins may seem to be getting monotonous, but ruins and war go together; and so it seems quite natural for

these British officers to be resting among the debris left after the high explosives have done their work. They are seated

outside an advance dressing station near the line where the wounded are first treated.

(British Official Photo from American Press Ass'n.)

and British Have Been Engaged in Another Month's Hot Work

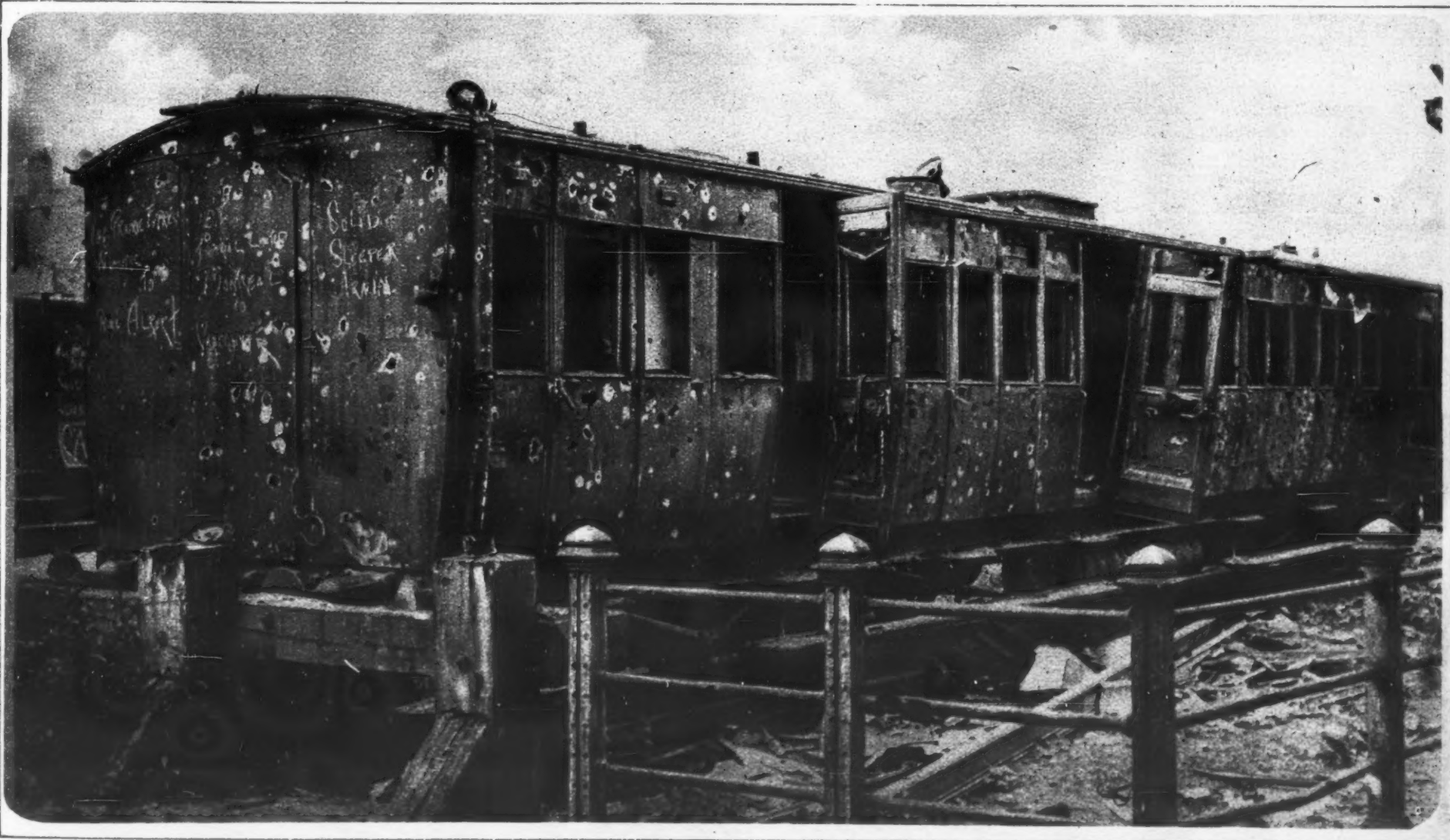


Barbed wire entanglements are now made so thick and close that the only effective method of clearing them out of

the way is to use shell. The above photograph shows German barbed wire defenses being smashed by Canadian trench mortar

shells as a preliminary to the launching of an infantry attack against this position.

(Canadian Official Photo from American Press Association.)



During the fighting around Arras the train shown in the above photograph got in the line of fire while moving troops.

The damage was not done by big shells, but by machine-gun fire and shrapnel. The names chalked on the rear carriage

indicate that the troops on the train were Canadians who were in a facetious mood.

(French Official Photo from Pictorial Press.)



Ambassador Page Helps To Cement Anglo-American Entente

Ambassador Page made a notable speech at Plymouth, England, on August 4, when the third anniversary of the entry of Great Britain into the war was celebrated. The Ambassador's visit to the famous seaport was made the occasion of a splendid military and civic spectacle on the Hoe, and his speech was a thrilling plea for the union of two great peoples. "This Empire and the great Republic," he declared, "must be the main guardians of civilization in the future—the conscious and leagued guardians of the world." In another passage the Ambassador said that one great by-product of the war was the close coming together of the two great English-speaking parts of the world.



ABOVE—AMBASSADOR PAGE ADDRESSING THE CROWD ON THE HOE, PLYMOUTH, ENGLAND, AUGUST 4, 1917
BELOW—THE AMBASSADOR TAKING THE SALUTE AT THE MARCH PAST OF THE TROOPS.

(British Official Photographs.)

With the British on the Palestine Front



❖ The British campaign against the Turks in Palestine is being conducted from Egypt. The photograph above, showing a heavy gun being drawn by twenty-four horses, indicates the difficulty

of transportation across the desert sands. An interesting feature of the use of these horses is that they were bred for a cold climate and have proved able to stand tropical weather.

(Photo © International Film Service.)



❖ Engineers making a crossing over the Wadi, Palestine. The photograph gives another striking glimpse of the country in which the British are operating with the ultimate object of invading

Palestine. The Holy Land itself is capable of great agricultural development, but Turkish misrule has heretofore been the chief obstacle to surmount.

(Photo © International Film Service.)

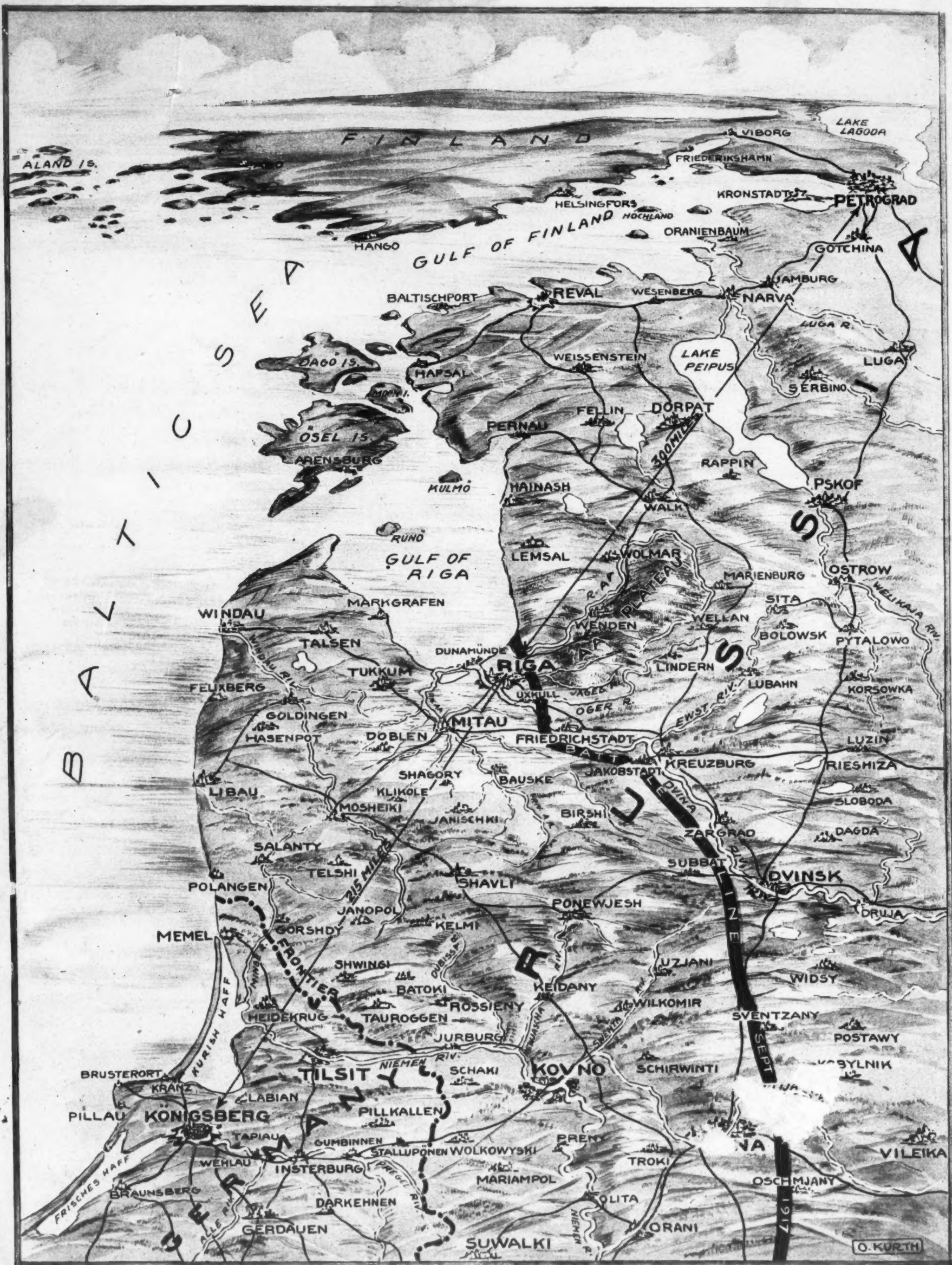


❖ Australians' camp on the edge of the Suez Canal, for the defense of which the British decided to undertake the offensive operation against the Turks on the Palestine frontier. Australian

soldiers are for the most part used to weather conditions not very much less severe than those which prevail in Egypt and Palestine.

(Central News Photo.)

Russia Loses Riga, Her Most Valuable Baltic Port



THE capture of Riga by the Germans was the occasion for a great outburst of excitement in Berlin and other German cities. The German army, under General Oscar von Hutier, advanced against Riga and the bridgehead at the road which, leading from Mitau, crosses the Tirul swamps, but the main attack took place at Duenahoff, in the

country around Uxkull. On the first day of the battle Riga's western suburb and the River Little Jaegel were captured, and on Sept. 2 Riga was occupied and the Russian armies driven across the River Great Jaegel. The German cavalry cut off the Russian fortress garrison at the estuary of the Duenä. Meanwhile the Russian retirement continued

along the coast in a northeasterly direction. The fall of Riga immediately raised fears for the safety of Petrograd, which is three hundred miles distant from Riga as the crow flies, but the danger was not immediate because of the country the Germans would have to cross. One of the most serious aspects of the situation is that Riga was one of Rus-

sia's chief naval stations and that the Russian fleet runs the risk of being frozen into one of the other ports for the winter. The population of Riga before the war was 47 per cent. German, 23 per cent. Lettish, and only 25 per cent. Russian. It is a port which Germany has long desired to possess as part of its designs on Russia's Baltic provinces.